



COMMUNISM IS TREASON!

FIGHT IT WITH . . .

Common Sense®

LEADER IN THE NATION'S FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM

® Trade-mark registered 1948 United States Patent Office

Issue No. 445 (20th Year) Feb. 15, 1965

Second Class Postage Paid at Union, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Subscription \$3.00 Yearly

"The truth,
the whole truth,
and nothing
but the truth
... without fear
or favor"

Conde McGinley
1890 • FOUNDER • 1963

1965 - THE YEAR OF THE SNAKE

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances
with any portion of the foreign world." —George Washington

Reprinted from H. du B. Report, Paris

By Asia's calendar 1965 is the year of the snake, a year of evil portent. Though diplomatic doldrums marked its opening weeks, great changes are in store.

McGeorge Bundy, principal foreign policy advisor to the White House (his claim to preeminence was his loyalty to Russian spy Alger Hiss) winged his way to Southeast Asia—to tell President Johnson what to do about North Vietnam, where Russia's leaders were offering technicians and missiles at the same time. He is expected to advise a ground-yielding, retreat into neo-isolation, lest firmness lead to conflict with Peking. Edmund Burke once averred that the concessions of the weak are concessions of fear. Mr. Bundy might be reminded that to Peking any concession is an admission of fear. No American move will lead to conflict with Peking unless Peking has decided on conflict and is seeking a pretext.

Peking, according to vibrations in Paris, which is the world sounding-board for intelligence reports, has been on a war-footing since early 1964. Military control has been extended to all sectors of transport, industry, economy and commerce. Military commissars work to turn China's 700 million blue ants into production warriors, drugged with the opiate of China's greatness and invincibility. Behind Peking's 2.6 million-man army of 158 combat divisions, supported by fanatical workmen, is ignorant national acceptance of the "greatest nation on earth" myth. Under the circumstances, Mr. Bundy's anticipated counsel will be a tray-proffered invitation for Peking to embark on a military venture, based on bluff and a highly over-rated military machine. So why the pre-storm calm of the west? One answer is that two and possibly three elections are in the offing, in France, Germany and Britain. France is due to go to the polls in March. Gaston Deferre, the socialist mayor of Marseilles, received the blessing of the internationalists at a parliamentary conference of Prince Bernhard's Bilderberger group in Williamsburg, Virginia, last spring. (Bilderbergers are not elected; no conservatives sit in their secret councils. Prince Bernhard and his inner committee select and dub as "world leaders" the international liberals with whom they will legislate.)

Extreme Left Pierre Mendes-France may yet ease out Deferre to become the presidential candidate of France's Socialist-Communist Popular Front. Mon. Jean-Louis Tixier-Vignancourt, the courageous lawyer who saved General Salan from the firing squad, is the candidate of the conservatives. But De Gaulle has the radio, TV, press, and above all the police. (On five minutes' notice, day or night, 5,000 police brigades stand ready to move into the streets.) Unmentioned in the press blackout is the fact that some 38,000 French communities will also choose new heads in the March elections. The communists are working hard, and a 51% victory would legally communize France.



Paul Henry Spaak, Belgian Socialist, Marxist representative at the Common Market and promoter of regional one-worldism through its framework, contemplates next move.

In Germany, Chancellor Ludwig Erhard will fight the combined weight of international socialists, American-manipulated labor unions and native leftists campaigning for Willy Brandt. In Britain, if Labor's narrow majority makes Wilson's position untenable, the nation may again go to the polls. Italy, not facing national elections, is none-the-less unstable. Without the spectre of inflation and a sinking economy, one out of three Italians already votes communist.

None of these coming problems alarmed Americans. Politicians who, prior to Nov. 3, gleefully frightened America's oldsters with TV films showing the aged losing their social security cards if Barry Goldwater were elected, piously deplored the exploitation of the country's old and sick. And President Johnson, spouting about a "free America," prepared to wipe right-to-work laws off the nation's books, a move which will enforce

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake: since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government.

"Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity?

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world."

—George Washington
September, 17, 1796

payment of tribute to Walter Reuther by any American who wants to work. Such was the situation as behind-the-scenes negotiations for a Bresnev-Kosygin visit to Washington continued and unconcealed Bresnev-Kosygin missile offers to Ho Chi Minh unfolded.

The third force, that voracious anti-white, anti-western mass which habitually votes as a bloc in the General Assembly of UN, look upon Europe, and beyond Europe America, as their oyster. (In 1964 they mulcted America and her fellow "haves" out of \$8.15 billion.) De Gaulle, deftly balancing America's dollar on the brink with one hand while holding a sword over NATO with the other, played the Third Force against the West, Moscow against Washington, satellites against Moscow, and Peking against the "economic imperialists" in Latin America and Africa. In Africa the Organization for African Unity, backed by both Washington and Moscow, worked to regiment a more efficacious bloc against the West, an exact negation of the principle of "divide and rule" by which unruly nations were once channeled away from a concerted threat against law and order.

What is this Europe, at stake in a struggle which the West seems not trying to win? Think of it as a great table, 3.8 million square miles in surface, 2,500 miles from north to south, 3,800 miles from east to west. Its heartland runs from northern France through southern Belgium to Russia's juncture with Asia, where Gregorian calendar meets the year of the snake. Mineral-rich mountains surround Europe's plains. Some 550 million people, not counting citizens of the Soviet Union, are as inexorably conditioned as ever was Pavlov's pig.

Three main divisions and numerous smaller, overlapping ones separate Europe into geographical and social bodies which the combined international Left plays, one against another. An inner struggle for power exists within the international Left. The UN, on New York's East River, aspires to world leadership. So does communism, whose world capital is Moscow. So does Marxist socialism, the geographical capital of which is Brussels. But in the struggle to destroy society as it was, the three are solidly together, perhaps because Moscow regards communist domination of the UN as already in the bag and the socialists think that a mellowing Moscow will eventually succumb to them.

The Three Principal Economic Divisions of the European Table are the Common Market 6, the "Outer 7" and Moscow's communist bloc.

The Common Market 6 package deal wraps up France, Germany, Holland, Luxembourg, Belgium and Italy. Think of it essentially as a regional one-world seed-group, held up to the public as an economic union until it "jelled," then turned by the Spaak socialist